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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLES

Cereals Control Board of United Kingdom announced June 11 uniform selling price imported wheat of \$1.13 per bushel less rebate to millers of about 42 cents, representing tentative subsidy arrangement to keep price of bread down pending settlement between Ministry and millers.

Following freezing of cotton quotations May 16 level for period May 28 to June 12, Liverpool futures trading freed as from June 13 from price fixation, with May 17 quotations established as minima and daily fluctuations limited as since September to 25 points American, 50 Egyptian, on previous close. This move seems likely entail unfreezing of spot quotations as well. (United States Embassy, London.)

General improvement reported in crop prospects of Canadian Prairie Provinces result of rains and cool weather during week ended June 11. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.)

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CROP CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR 1940 WHEAT

Few official estimates of the 1940 acreage and production of wheat are being released, but such information as is available indicates reductions in North America, most of Europe, and the Orient. Official estimates for India, however, are above the comparable figures for last year. In the Southern Hemisphere, favorable seeding conditions in Argentina suggest an increased acreage, but dry weather in Australia may curtail seedings to some extent.

North America

As the season has progressed, prospects for the winter-wheat crop of the United States have greatly improved, and conditions in late May and early June have been favorable for the development of both winter and spring wheat. Although the total outturn is still expected to be below that of 1939, the official estimate of winter wheat issued on June 10 was 29 million bushels higher than that of May 10. In Canada, the condition of the wheat crop on May 31 was officially placed at 96 as compared with 94 on the corresponding date of 1939. Prospects for spring wheat were slightly more promising than a year earlier and for winter wheat were about average. Although a large wheat acreage was seeded in Mexico, a preliminary forecast of production was placed at 13 percent below the 1939 crop of nearly 15 million bushels. Stem rust was largely responsible for the reduction, but some damage was also reported from adverse weather conditions.

Soviet Union

Winter-wheat conditions in the Soviet Union have been irregular throughout this season, the plants having suffered from a dry autumn and snowless winter, and yields are expected by the trade to be generally below average. Spring seeding was delayed, but recent favorable weather has speeded work, and a general improvement is now reported.

Danube Basin

Wheat acreages are expected to be smaller this year in the Danubian countries as a result of reduced fall seedings, severe winter weather, considerable flood damage, and late spring. Recent warm weather has benefited the growing plants, but a reduced outturn is expected. Hungary especially is said to have suffered from adverse weather, and a decline of 18 percent in the winter acreage of Rumania was officially reported. In parts of Yugoslavia, winter wheat came through the cold weather satisfactorily, and spring floods were less disastrous than was first reported; but the winter-wheat area is considered below average, and the harvest is expected to be late. The season has been retarded in Bulgaria, but winter grains are reported to be in fair condition.

Other Europe

The wheat crop of Italy has been favored by good weather, and growth has been rapid. Moisture supplies have been adequate in most sections, and the plants are nearing maturity. A recent improvement in crop conditions is reported for Spain and Portugal, where wheat has been generally backward. Warmer weather stimulated growth, and the appearance of the crop is reported to be good in many sections of Spain. In Central and Western Europe, prospects are said to be generally poor, and a below-average outturn is expected. Some improvement in weather conditions was reported recently in France and Belgium, but many fields have been ravaged by war, especially in Belgium and northern France, and cultivation goes on under great difficulties. Prospects in Germany continue to be reported as unfavorable, but in the Baltic States there is some indication that a satisfactory grain harvest is expected. In Norway, reduced crop yields appear likely as a result of the severe winter and late planting. Winter wheat in Sweden is reported poor; winter rye, below average.

Following adverse winter weather, conditions are reported improved in the United Kingdom. Some increase in spring seedings seems to have been made, and a larger outturn than in 1939 appeared possible about the middle of May.

North Africa

In Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, efforts have been made to increase wheat acreages. Early in April, prospects were considered satisfactory. Large crops were expected in these countries as well as in Egypt.

Orient

Prospects for the wheat crop of the Orient are not bright. Favorable development in Central China is reported, but conditions in North China and Manchuria appear uncertain. A reduction of at least 23 percent is forecast by the preliminary official estimate for Japan, excluding Hokkaido, as a result of adverse weather last fall and inadequate fertilizer supplies.

Southern Hemisphere

Generally favorable weather throughout May and satisfactory soil conditions have encouraged wheat seeding in Argentina. All trade reports express the belief that the acreage being sown for the 1940-41 crop will exceed that of 1939-40. Wheat prospects in Peru are reported unfavorable, and in Australia and the Union of South Africa dry weather has not favored field work. Insufficient moisture conditions, formerly reported in the western States of Australia, have now become general and unless soon relieved may result in reduced wheat acreages this season.

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WHEAT SHORTAGE IN SPAIN FORCES REDUCTION IN BREAD RATION

Although food supplies are generally low in Spain, the bread shortage is considered the most serious problem facing the authorities at present, according to the American Embassy at Madrid. From May 1 until new-crop wheat becomes available, the allotment of bread per person throughout Spain has been set at 250 grams (8.8 ounces) every other day. Early in 1940, the bread supply was fairly adequate for the country as a whole, despite local shortages and poor quality, but about the middle of March a daily ration of 250 grams per person was established. This measure was not drastic enough, however, to offset the diminishing wheat supply, the while the present ration of 250 grams per person every other day is officially fixed for the whole country, the inhabitants of the larger cities will probably be unable to secure this small allowance regularly, it is stated.

The 1939 wheat crop of Spain was about 50 million bushels below the average harvest obtained during 1931-1935. The country had not recovered from the effects of the late civil war. Farmers had suffered loss of machinery and animals, seed was lacking, and in many districts the land itself had been rendered unfit for cultivation. That the country would have a serious bread shortage was apparent for some time before rationing was inaugurated, but the demand for bread is reported to exceed what might be called the normal level. So many other staple foods are either lacking or so high in price that bread has to fill a larger place than usual in the diet of the people, especially the workers in the lower-income group.

Considerable wheat has been imported since the beginning of 1940; for the first 8 months, January-August, after which period the new crop will be available, total imports are expected to reach 31 million bushels. The lack of foreign exchange, however, has made it necessary to restrict imports as much as possible, especially from countries with which Spain has no clearing arrangements. An agreement was concluded in January with France, whereby some 6.5 million bushels of wheat were to be secured by Spain from French North Africa, but it is reported that precautionary measures taken by the French have prevented the Spanish from obtaining all the amount stipulated. Small imports have been made from the Balkans, but such shipments have been recently discouraged by poor crop prospects for 1940 in those countries. Since it is understood that the Spanish have credits in Argentina, which were accumulated prior to the outbreak of the recent civil war and which could be used in payment for wheat, it was expected that considerable imports would come from that country, but shipping conditions have been uncertain and difficult. It is reported, however, that Spain is bringing wheat from Argentina in its own vessels, sometimes direct, but also via Portugal. An Argentine trade report of April indicated that about 12 steamers were expected to load with wheat for Spain totaling between 1.8 and 2.2 million bushels. Furthermore, certain quantities of wheat and flour are said to have been loaned to Spain by Portugal to be returned after the 1940 harvest.

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CONDITION OF CANADIAN GRAINS ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

Canadian grain-crop conditions on May 31, as expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre, were not greatly different from those of the corresponding date in 1939, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Spring wheat was 2 points higher, 96 as against 94 last year, largely because of better spring rainfall in the Prairie Provinces. Winter wheat was placed at 98 both years, with prospects this season in the Province of Ontario about average. Rye, oat, and barley condition figures were only slightly below those of May 31, 1939. Feed grains in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were poorer as a result of delayed seeding.

CANADA: Condition of grain crops on May 31, 1935-1940, expressed in percentages of the long-time average yields per acre

Crop	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Winter wheat.....	88	95	98	96	98	98
Spring wheat.....	97	95	85	99	94	96
All wheat.....	97	95	85	99	94	96
Winter rye.....	99	84	69	98	85	88
Spring rye.....	97	93	83	99	95	93
All rye.....	99	86	73	98	87	89
Oats.....	94	93	90	97	93	92
Barley.....	95	93	93	96	93	91

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

ARGENTINE CORN ESTIMATE FOR 1939-40 SOMEWHAT REDUCED

The second official estimate of the 1939-40 corn crop of Argentina, placed at 419 million bushels, is about 4 percent smaller than the first estimate, according to a cable from the United States agricultural attaché at Buenos Aires. It compares with 191.5 million bushels harvested in 1938-39 and the 5-year average for 1933-34 to 1937-38 of 323.8 million bushels. Frequent rains during May are reported to have retarded picking and impaired quality to some extent but to have had little effect upon the size of the crop.

Although old-crop supplies were exhausted by the end of the 1939-40 marketing year, April-March, Argentina was faced on April 1 by the problem of unusually heavy corn supplies and reduced export outlets. Domestic prices had fallen by the last of March to 4.55 pesos per 100 kilograms (about 34 cents per bushel). In order to aid the farmers with harvesting

costs and to encourage storing on farms, the Government authorized on April 2 a loan to producers of 2 pesos per 100 kilograms (about 15 cents per bushel), provided the corn was withheld on farms according to stipulated storage conditions. This loan was recently increased to 3 pesos (about 23 cents), according to trade reports, which indicates that conditions have not improved in the market situation. Furthermore, it was decreed by the Government on May 28 that transactions in corn should be discontinued when spot prices declined below 3.95 pesos per 100 kilograms (30 cents per bushel) or August futures were lower than 4.28 pesos (32 cents).

Exports of Argentine corn during April-May totaled only about 23 million bushels as against 29 million in the corresponding period of 1939, when supplies were relatively low. With a large supply of corn in the United States, shipping facilities disrupted, and many European markets closed, the present export situation for Argentine corn does not appear very favorable. Accordingly, it is reported that some effort is being made to increase the country's hog population and in this way to export corn in the form of animal products.

TAIWAN TO INCREASE RICE PRODUCTION

The recent controversy as to whether Taiwan should raise more rice or more sugarcane to fit the needs of the Japanese Empire, has been settled, temporarily at least, in favor of growing more rice, and an effort to maintain or even gradually increase sugar production, according to a report from American Consul Gerald Warner at Taihoku. Taiwan during recent years has exported approximately 50 percent of the total rice crop to Japan.

From 1933 until 1939 Japan was approximately self-sufficient in the supply of rice as a result of increased production in Japan proper, Chosen, and Taiwan. Japanese officials, therefore, during the past few years have not been stressing increased rice production as vigorously as in former years, and in Taiwan, sugarcane production and other minor crops have recently been encouraged. As a result of the short crop in Chosen in 1939 and reduced stocks in Japan, the Japanese authorities have now become much concerned about their supply of rice.

The Taiwan Agricultural Division of the Bureau of Productive Industries has announced a plan to meet the necessity of complying with Tokyo's demand for more rice from this colony. The Division has stated that this plan has been caused by the need of making certain of the supply of foodstuffs during wartime as well as being a response to the recent actual grain shortage in Japan proper. The plan calls for a rice crop of over 92 million bushels for the 1941 rice year (second crop of 1940 and

first crop of 1941). To achieve this goal, it is planned to withdraw 12,000 acres from sugarcane cultivation in 1940 and 24,000 acres in 1941. Approximately 27,500 acres of new land are to be opened up by means of land improvement projects.

In order that this ambitious program may be accomplished, an appropriation of 3,280,000 yen (\$768,757) was approved in the 1940 fiscal-year budget. This fund is to be expended for irrigation equipment, encouragement for home produced fertilizers, introduction of improved varieties, and additional personnel for carrying out the program.

A 10-year land-improvement project has been prepared for increasing the arable land in Taiwan. It is expected that as much arable land will be added in the next 10 years as has been added in the past 30 years.

Taiwan rice yields have been increased during recent years as a result of large applications of commercial fertilizer. Since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities the amount of fertilizer material available for Taiwan farmers has been reduced each year. In order to improve the present shortage of commercial fertilizers, the Government plans to make available a larger quantity of Manchurian beancake and also to encourage the farmers to increase green manure crops.

TAIWAN: Rice production, 1936-1939

Year	First crop	Second crop	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1936.....	43,096	43,836	86,932
1937.....	40,123	43,851	83,974
1938.....	44,433	44,850	89,283
1939.....	36,662	46,571	83,233

Compiled from official sources.

EGYPT PLANS INCREASED RICE ACREAGE

The Egyptian Government plans to increase the 1940 rice acreage by 50,000 acres, according to a report from American Commercial Attaché James T. Scott at Cairo. The Minister of Public Works has announced that more water will be made available from the Djebel Awlia dam for irrigation of rice fields.

Egyptian rice acreage in recent years has varied from 300,000 to 500,000 acres with the 1939 acreage reaching a record of 568,000. Increased irrigation projects have made it possible for Egypt to increase

production from a 1921-1925 average of 10,600,000 bushels to 23,000,000 bushels for the 1931-1935 period. A preliminary estimate places the 1939 production at a record of 43,218,000 bushels.

Rice exports from Egypt from October 1, 1939, to April 15, 1940, were more than 70 percent above the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports this season amounted to 237,734,700 pounds as compared with 138,745,800 pounds for the same months in 1938-39 and only 48,721,700 pounds for the same period in 1937-38. A substantial increase in exports has been made this season to France, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Palestine, and the United Kingdom. Decreased shipments were made to the Scandinavian countries, and no exports were recorded to Germany this season.

EGYPT: Rice acreage and production, average 1931-1935,
annual 1936-1939

Year	Acreage	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Average - 1931-1935.....	378	23,278
1936.....	489	33,945
1937.....	273	18,239
1938.....	495	35,528
1939 <u>a</u> /.....	568	43,218

Compiled from official publications.

a/ Preliminary.

EGYPTIAN COTTON TRADE UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS

The increase in shipments of Egyptian cotton to the Allies during the current season to date has more than offset the loss of the markets of Central Europe, according to a report from American Consul C. Paul Fletcher at Alexandria. Exports during the 10 months, August to May 1939-40, totaled 1,579,000 equivalent bales of 478 pounds compared with 1,521,000 for a similar period in 1938-39.

Stocks on hand at Alexandria on April 3, 1940, amounted to 542,000 bales compared with 619,000 bales on the same date last year. It is not yet definitely known what proportion of the 1939-40 cotton crop was still in Egypt when Italy entered the war on June 10, which is not expected to eliminate further shipments through the Mediterranean for the time being.

Estimates based on the deduction of April and May exports from the stocks at Alexandria on April 3, however, and seed cotton yet to be ginned indicate that approximately 400,000 equivalent bales remain for export

and carry-over. Mill consumption in Egypt amounts to little more than 100,000 equivalent bales annually. Disposal of the remaining surplus will depend largely on the continuation of shipping facilities through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean and ports beyond.

EGYPT: Cotton exports by countries of destination,
August to May 1939-40, with comparisons
(In bales of 478 pounds net equivalent)

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39 a/	August-May a/	
					1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	576	613	576	559	498	598
France.....	237	210	235	196	166	314
Germany b/.....	151	139	232	222	181	12
Japan.....	118	209	89	158	134	136
Italy.....	62	116	120	112	96	96
Switzerland.....	56	76	78	80	67	68
United States.....	53	61	38	39	35	53
British India.....	67	90	132	86	76	114
Spain.....	96	0	1	18	16	10
Belgium.....	14	24	18	18	16	6
Rumania.....	c/	c/	67	52	41	d/ 28
Others.....	260	290	206	223	196	144
Total.....	1,690	1,828	1,792	1,763	1,522	1,579

Compiled from Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Beginning January 1, 1936, includes Austria.

c/ Included in "others." d/ August to February only.

Cooperation of the Egyptian Government with the British blockade authorities has operated to restrict shipments of Egyptian cotton to neutral countries bordering the German-controlled area as well as to prohibit shipments to the German areas. The price-supporting measures taken by the Egyptian Government in October 1939 prevented the operation of the British Government's agreement to purchase at prices equal to or below those of November 11, 1939, additional quantities of Egyptian cotton equal to the shipments formerly going to Germany. The level at which the Egyptian Government was prepared to enter the futures market to support prices was raised twice to conform with world price levels, but the policy was abandoned and the market was closed by royal decree on May 14, 1940. The price-supporting measures were designed mainly to aid cotton producers, and the greater part of the crop had moved out of their hands by the middle of May. According to unofficial reports, the action taken by the Government on May 14 was prompted by reports that speculators had bought

large quantities of spot cotton with the intention of selling it to the Government at the minimum future prices, which have been somewhat higher than spot prices.

The third official estimate placed the 1939-40 crop at 1,801,000 equivalent bales of 478 pounds compared with 1,728,000 in 1938-39. Planting of the new crop was practically completed by the middle of April, and favorable weather conditions were reported from practically all areas. Water for irrigation was also reported to be sufficient, both in Upper and Lower Egypt.

A law enacted in 1921 requires that the ginning of each year's cotton crop be completed by May 1 of the following year in order to facilitate the extermination of insects.

PERU HAS RECORD COTTON CROP FOR WARTIME DEMAND

The 1939 cotton crop in Peru amounted to 414,000 equivalent bales of 478 pounds compared with 393,000 in 1938 and 376,000 bales in 1937, according to a report from American Commercial Attaché Julian C. Greenup at Lima. Quality of the 1939 crop was reported to be relatively poor as a result of infestation by insects, particularly cotton stainers and aphids. Domestic consumption in 1939 was the highest for at least 5 years, as shown by the table below, and exports were exceeded only by the record years of 1936 and 1937.

PERU: Cotton production, exports, and domestic consumption,
1935- to 1939

(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Year	Production	Exports <u>a/</u>	Domestic consumption <u>b/</u>	Stocks on hand December 31 <u>b/</u>
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1935.....	392,839	340,922	28,641	<u>c/</u>
1936.....	385,653	354,321	30,646	<u>c/</u>
1937.....	375,921	356,076	30,885	<u>c/</u>
1938.....	393,379	306,636	28,182	68,651
1939 <u>d/</u>	413,515	340,342	33,188	88,626

Estadística del Comercio Especial, Peru. a/ Bales of 500 pounds gross.
b/ Peruvian trade sources. c/ Not available. d/ Preliminary.

Great Britain continued as the leading purchaser of Peruvian cotton, taking approximately 48 percent of Peru's total exports of cotton in 1939, compared with 57 percent in 1938. Shipments to Germany prior to

the outbreak of war in September were large enough to enable that country to rank second as an importer of Peruvian cotton in 1939, accounting for 14.5 percent of the total. Considerable increases were noted in shipments to Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States over those of the previous year. Exporters should be able to dispose of the entire crop without difficulty, since the entry of Italy into the war is expected to handicap shipments of Egyptian cotton to European and American markets.

PERU: Cotton exports by countries of destination,
January to April 1940, with comparisons
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939 a/	January-April b/	
						1939	1940
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Great Britain	137,613	151,600	187,883	175,078	164,366	26,670	51,401
Germany.....	113,807	103,890	102,917	77,777	50,335	6,946	0
Japan.....	38,119	54,458	11,929	5,524	36,442	6,729	5,932
Netherlands.....	2,084	5,965	10,636	14,050	31,879	4,294	3,863
Belgium.....	19,401	11,792	16,410	12,715	17,174	2,690	1,738
France.....	6,263	8,589	10,851	6,832	11,151	3,117	3,229
Chile.....	2,459	6,970	8,623	5,956	10,807	3,300	3,047
Italy.....	3,458	3,494	3,666	1,785	5,873	950	7,841
United States.....	1,223	1,461	550	0	3,073	0	2,018
Others.....	16,495	6,102	2,613	6,921	9,242	273	1,984
Total.....	340,922	354,321	356,076	306,636	340,342	54,969	81,053

Estadística del Comercio Especial, Peru. a/ Preliminary. b/ Trade sources.

Shipments of Tanguis cotton continued to represent a majority of the total exports, accounting for about 84 percent of the total in each of the past 2 years. Pima and Acala ranked second and third, respectively, with approximately 8 percent and 5 percent in each of the 2 years.

SALES OF JAPANESE TOBACCO TO GERMANY REDUCED

Sales of Japanese tobacco, primarily flue-cured, to Germany, which began in recent years, have now been curtailed. It is reported that a contract concluded between Germany and Japan in August 1939, which provided for the sale of about 4,400,000 pounds of Japanese tobacco to Germany, has been cancelled. A new contract has been made, but the amount of tobacco involved is reduced to only 440,000 pounds, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

It is believed that the reduction in contracted quantity is due to present transportation difficulties. It is reported that the tobacco is to be delivered to German agencies in Japan at a price of 1 reichsmark per kilo (about 18.2 cents per pound at the official rate of exchange).

The first sales of Japanese tobacco to Germany in recent years were made in 1934, and the amount indicated in the August 1939 contract is materially higher than past years' exports to that country.

JAPAN: Exports of leaf tobacco, excluding stems and scraps, by destinations, 1933-34 to 1937-38

Year beginning April 1	China including Manchuria	Egypt	Germany	Others	Total
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
1933-34.....	272	1,998	0	165	2,435
1934-35.....	1,100	3,039	409	159	4,707
1935-36.....	3,234	2,000	1,864	276	7,374
1936-37.....	7,488	4,064	2,680	843	15,075
1937-38.....	1,752	4,023	1,580	7	7,362

Compiled from reports of Japanese tobacco monopoly.

MANCHURIA CONTINUES RAPID INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

The 1940 production of flue-cured tobacco in Manchuria is tentatively forecast at between 50 and 55 million pounds as compared with the 1939 crop estimated by various agencies in Manchuria and China at between 35 and 40 million pounds and the 1938 crop of only about 12 to 15 million pounds. The rapid increase in production has been accomplished by the efforts of a semi-Government monopoly corporation which has control over the purchase and sale of leaf in Manchuria.

In 1936 the company began an expansion program designed to make Manchuria practically self-sufficient as regards cigarette-tobacco requirements, estimated in recent years at between 50 and 60 million pounds annually and largely supplied by imports from China and the United States. The company is the only organization to which farmers can sell their tobacco, and, in order to encourage production in recent years, it has more than doubled the farm price for flue-cured leaf. It has also assisted in the production and grading of tobacco through the means of farm supervisors, most of whom are reported to be Japanese formerly connected with either the Japanese or Korean tobacco monopolies. Leaf purchased by the monopoly is redried and sold to domestic cigarette manufacturers at prices substantially above cost.

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WAR AND WEATHER AFFECT DOMINICAN TOBACCO CROP

Much of the 1940 Dominican tobacco crop (harvested April-June) is expected to be of inferior grade because of unfavorable weather conditions, according to reports from the American consulate at Ciudad Trujillo. No estimates are yet available for the current production, nor for the 1939 crop, but, as the domestic consumption is reported to be only 5 or 6 million pounds, the quantity exported represents the bulk of the crop. Exports in 1939 amounted to about 19 million pounds compared with 16 million in 1938.

Heretofore, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, and France have been the principal buyers of Dominican tobacco, but recent developments in Europe have reduced local sales for the European market to almost nothing. Moreover, the uncertainty caused by the war has driven the price to a very low point, and growers are discouraged at the prospect of low returns for the current crop. Prices of Dominican tobacco are not usually high, ranging in most years from 2.5 to 5 cents per pound. Normally, the cheaper grades are exported, and the better qualities used in the local manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

Tobacco in the Dominican Republic is the small farmer's cash crop. It is grown by more planters on small acreage than any of the leading export products.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Exports of leaf tobacco by countries,
1934-1939

Country of destination	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
France.....	13,211	3,919	3,278	1,514	1,880	1,633
Germany.....	991	2,005	1,864	1,068	5,241	5,389
Netherlands.....	3,058	4,504	2,606	2,878	4,299	8,389
Belgium.....	1,777	731	1,208	99	2,155	1,563
Spain.....	606	2,685	331	-	-	-
French Africa.....	831	330	686	833	2,307	1,798
Canary Islands.....	434	595	156	16	249	170
Haiti.....	426	346	355	322	167	113
Other countries.....	89	143	74	211	35	156
Total.....	21,423	15,258	10,558	6,941	16,333	19,211

Compiled from Exportacion de la Republica Dominicana.

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ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE CITRUS INDUSTRY

Certain measures of assistance by the Government to the Palestine citrus industry were indicated by the High Commissioner in a speech of April 15, according to a report by American Consul General George Wadsworth at Jerusalem. These measures have been proposed to mitigate the effects of the European war, which has severely curtailed Palestine citrus exports and produced a serious crisis in the citrus industry. Palestine citrus fruits compete with exports of American oranges and grapefruit during the winter season, especially in European markets.

The announced program proposed 3 specific measures: (1) the Government has reached an agreement with certain main banks, providing for a limited guaranty for the repayment of cultivation advances to be made according to an approved formula; (2) the rural property tax on citrus land (except in the Acre sub-district) was reduced from 400 mils to 150 mils per dunam (\$7.04 to \$2.63 per acre) for the year 1939-40; (3) the institution of certain measures of Government control over the citrus industry.

The extent of the financial aid provided under the first measure is not yet clear, and many details probably remain to be worked out between the Government and the bankers. The amount involved is a matter of considerable speculation. The High Commissioner stated that the financing of the industry cannot be "beyond what is necessary to keep it alive and to produce a crop the export of which is a matter of reasonable expectation." Many observers have felt that loans of nearly 1 million Palestine pounds would be needed, based upon sums varying from 2 to 4 pounds per dunam (0.227 acre). In view of the Commissioner's statement, however, advances are expected to be below these figures.

The effect of the reduction of the property tax represents a saving to the industry of around ~~£~~ 75,000 (about \$300,000 at current exchange rates), since the total citrus area is about 300,000 dunam (68,100 acres).

The establishment of Government control over the citrus industry has been under consideration for a number of years. Certain people have advocated this step because attempts within the industry to bring about a measure of cooperation have failed in the past. These people indicate that the industry needs further standardization of grades, agreements on packing and shipping practices, a centralized marketing organization to gain and maintain export markets, and the rationalising of marketing to avoid competition for shipping space and the glutting of markets. The establishment of a citrus control board has been under discussion for the past 5 years. In January 1940 a sub-committee of the General Agricultural Council, under the chairmanship of the Economic Adviser, began work on the preparation of a report on this subject. The report has been completed and recommends this action. The sub-committee also drew up the draft of a suggested enabling ordinance, which would put the proposal into effect.

The Palestine citrus industry has developed phenomenally during the past 15 years. Exports in 1938-39 were over 5 times average shipments during the 5 years, 1926-27 to 1930-31. Expansion has been particularly rapid during the past few years when the movement of Spanish citrus was reduced by the war in Spain. The excess of production, however, has impaired the income of producers in recent years, and the curtailment of exports necessitated by the war, combined with sharp rises in shipping cuts, have aggravated this situation. With exports halved in 1939-40, an even more acute situation is threatened should hostilities in the Mediterranean continue into the October-June shipping season of 1940-41.

PALESTINE: Exports of citrus fruit, June to May, averages 1926-27 to 1930-31, 1931-32 to 1935-36, annual 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Year	Average 1926-27 to 1930-31	Average 1931-32 to 1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
Oranges.....	2,334	4,918	9,191	9,573	13,055
Grapefruit.....	14	446	1,534	1,791	2,067
Lemons.....	9	25	72	77	142
Total.....	2,357	5,389	10,797	11,441	15,264

Compiled from official sources.

CUBAN PINEAPPLE SHIPMENTS RESTRICTED

Exports of pineapples from Cuba to the New York market for the week, May 26 to June 1, were restricted to half the quantity shipped in the previous week, according to a report from American Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel at Habana. This action was taken at the weekly meeting of pineapple exporters on Friday, May 24.

During the period May 19-25, Cuban pineapple exports to the United States totaled 66,022 crates and 271,645 pounds in bulk. The restriction on exports followed advice that there was a glut of supplies in New York. Shipments to other United States ports were not affected by the agreement. Shipments are to be prorated so that large shippers will not be favored over smaller firms.

Pineapple shipments from Cuba to the United States in 1940 have been estimated at around 1,300,000 crates or about the same as those for the previous year. Abnormally cold weather in January and February delayed the pineapple crop this year and the season is about 3 weeks later than usual. In the first 4 months of 1940 shipments totaled 68,605 crates compared with 435,239 crates during the same period in 1939.

Large Cuban shipments this year did not take place until the third week in May. For the period, May 1-26, 1940, shipments totaled 437,368 crates compared with 424,902 crates in the entire month of May last year. Bulk shipments, however, were below those of last year, amounting to 460,427 pounds compared with 1,331,815 pounds in May 1939.

CANADIAN VEGETABLE EXPORTS INCREASE, FRUIT SHIPMENTS DECLINE

Exports of vegetable products were heavier and shipments of fruit products from Canada were lighter during the period, September 1939 through March 1940, than the movement during the corresponding period in 1938-39, according to a report prepared by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADA: Exports of specified fruit and vegetable products,
September to March, 1938-39 and 1939-40

Classification and destination	Quantity		Value	
	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>
Apples, fresh				
United Kingdom.....	2,491	1,180	8,665	3,949
Total.....	2,836	1,321	9,953	4,461
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Apples, dried				
United Kingdom.....	149	1,037	11	97
Total.....	480	1,097	43	101
Apples, canned				
United Kingdom.....	9,978	24,376	470	1,089
Total.....	9,989	24,590	471	1,097
Pears, canned				
United Kingdom.....	6,032	21,927	380	1,490
Total.....	6,197	22,167	391	1,507
Total fruit				
United Kingdom.....	-	-	10,323	7,729
Total.....	-	-	11,959	8,717
Baked beans, canned				
United Kingdom.....	5,461	35,345	178	1,652
Total.....	7,323	36,703	282	1,741
Tomatoes, canned				
United Kingdom.....	44,872	101,442	1,963	4,644
Total.....	46,579	102,965	2,057	4,733
Total vegetables				
United Kingdom.....	-	-	3,351	6,976
Total.....	-	-	5,102	8,828

Compiled from an official report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Vegetable exports totaled \$3,828,000 or nearly \$4,000,000 above the movement in 1938-39. The increase is due to heavier shipments of baked beans and pork and beans, together with those of canned tomatoes, including pulp, paste, and juice.

Shipments of fruit products, however, declined over 3 million dollars. This reduction is due largely to the drastic decline in exports of fresh apples to the United Kingdom. Exports of canned apples and pears and of dried apples increased substantially.

IMPROVED BRITISH DEMAND FOR EGYPTIAN ONIONS

Prices for Egyptian onions rose appreciably in April, largely as a result of improved British demand, according to a report from American Commercial Attaché James T. Scott at Cairo. Onions are now priced at 25 to 35 shillings (\$5.03 to 7.04) per bag of 110 pounds compared with 11 to 12 shillings (\$2.21 to 2.41) per bag in March.

Exports from January 31 to April 19 amounted to 580,000 bags or about 35 percent of shipments to the same date last year. Exports to Great Britain, which accounted for about 50 percent of the total movement, were nearly 400,000 bags below shipments last season. Exports to neutral countries, and particularly those with direct land communications with Germany, have been sharply curtailed.

EGYPT: Exports of onions to principal countries,
January 31 to April 19, 1939 and 1940
(In bags of 110 pounds)

Country	1939	1930
	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>
United Kingdom.....	683,839	288,331
Germany.....	155,379	0
Netherlands.....	308,497	42,350
Scandinavian countries.....	69,464	24,335
Italy.....	153,282	34,303
Belgium.....	87,552	38,300
France.....	47,551	81,022
Greece.....	20,520	0
Syria and Palestine.....	10,044	2,900
Libya.....	6,368	0
United States.....	58,320	7,100
Canada.....	1,900	0
Others.....	75,307	60,962
Total.....	1,678,023	579,603

American consulate, Cairo.

Export restrictions and shortage of shipping space continue to curtail exports. More vessels, however, have been made available, and at the time the report was written, eight were loading onions in the harbor at Alexandria, but only a limited proportion of the available space on these ships had been allotted to onions. Because of the sharp reduction in exports this season, current Egyptian onion supplies are reported to be heavy and the outbreak of hostilities in the Mediterranean will intensify the problem of marketing the 1940 onion crop.

LARGE 1940 BRAZIL-NUT HARVEST

The preliminary estimate for 1940 of the quantity of Brazil nuts that will be delivered in Pará and Manáos is 44,800 short tons unshelled basis, as compared with 42,800 actually delivered in 1939, according to Vice Consul T. M. Forsyth at Pará. The estimate of the probable deliveries at the two ports named above is said to be one of the largest on record. Estimates of total production cannot be made, as these nuts, for the most part, grow wild and are gathered by natives during periods when they are not otherwise employed. The quantity gathered, therefore, depends largely on the available laborers who are willing to go into the jungles on the basis of the price last reported at the chief markets. There are no available estimates as to the maximum quantity that might be harvested if labor supplies were materially increased. The United States and the United Kingdom normally take the greatest portion of the exports, both shelled and unshelled. (See table on opposite page.)

The Brazil nut, unlike any of the nuts produced in the United States, grows wild in almost impenetrable jungles. The trees reach a height of 150 feet and have extremely large trunks. They are found in the great Amazon River country and along the banks of streams emptying into the Amazon.

Blossoming takes place from the latter part of September through to March and the nuts usually mature 12 to 14 months later. Harvesting is a decidedly different process from any practiced in the nut industry in the United States and other Northern Hemisphere countries, as might be expected from the manner and place in which they grow. The pod in which the Brazil nut develops weighs as much as 3 pounds and commences to fall with the early rains in November, continuing through to April. The harvesting period usually lasts about 6 or 7 months, roughly November to May, with the heaviest dropping of pods taking place during the first 3 months of the year.

The native gathers the pods and carries them to his camp, where he or his family crack them open with a large knife to obtain the Brazil

nut of commerce. The nuts are later taken to a local trader, who in turn sends them down the Amazon by river boat. The native at the time of gathering the nuts has little or no idea as to what he may ultimately receive for his labor, and it may be months later before he finds out. It follows, therefore, that even though a poor market may exist at Pará and Manaus, gathering of nuts would not be affected for some months, and supplies continuing to arrive would further depress the market. By the same token, during years when prices are relatively high some months intervene before additional supplies can be brought down from the upper river region. The nuts are sold to exporters at Pará and Manaus by auction, though the native who gathered the nuts several months previously, in all probability, knows little about this phase of the industry.

The average exports of unshelled nuts from Pará during the 5-year period 1934-1938, amounted to 10,003 short tons, of which 48 percent were destined for the United Kingdom and 35 percent for the United States. The average export of shelled nuts during this same period was 4,478 short tons, with the United States taking about 85 percent and the United Kingdom 5 percent. The distribution of exports from Pará to all destinations may be seen in the following table:

BRAZIL NUTS: Exports from Pará, 1934-1938

Destination	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	5-year average	
						Quantity	Percentage of total
<u>Unshelled</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per-cent</u>
United States...	1,977	4,276	4,128	3,596	3,600	3,528	35.3
Canada.....	95	71	130	120	140	111	1.2
United Kingdom..	4,465	5,265	5,555	3,202	5,540	4,807	48.0
Germany.....	1,822	2,304	1,160	747	1,469	1,447	14.4
Holland.....	34	19	11	22	90	35	.4
Australia.....	-	-	8	67	152	32	.3
Others.....	77	56	24	16	42	43	.4
Total.....	8,470	11,721	11,016	7,770	11,093	10,003	100.0
<u>Shelled</u>							
United States...	3,304	5,457	3,716	3,076	3,415	3,794	84.4
Canada.....	200	380	333	94	343	270	5.8
United Kingdom..	349	163	170	97	231	202	4.7
Africa.....	3	9	28	35	80	31	.7
Holland.....	56	29	9	22	27	29	.7
Australia.....	-	-	78	57	87	44	1.1
New Zealand.....	-	-	54	154	115	65	1.6
Others.....	33	70	30	43	41	43	1.0
Total.....	3,945	6,108	4,418	3,578	4,339	4,478	100.0

American Consulate, Pará.

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Exports are also made from Manaós and a few minor loading ports; therefore, the data in this table must not be taken to be the total exports of these nuts from Brazil. Data on total exports have not yet become available, and it is therefore necessary to use those for Pará, the principal loading port, to show principal countries of destination.

Exports of shelled nuts from Pará during the first 3 months of 1940 amounted to 504 short tons and of unshelled 885, as compared with 969 of shelled and 2,588 of unshelled for the same period in 1939. During this period the United States was the destination for 392 tons of shelled and 11 of unshelled, as compared with 812 of shelled and none unshelled in the first 3 months of 1939.

It is interesting to note from the table that, excluding those to the United States, only 0.4 percent of the unshelled and 1.0 percent of the shelled exports were to countries not directly involved in the present European war. This situation has been clearly reflected in the unusually quiet market at Pará during the first quarter of 1940. German buyers naturally have been out of the market since last September, while British and other European buying was visibly reduced. Buying on the part of these European importers has been uncertain and cautious due to wartime conditions.

The lack of demand from abroad, coupled with the anticipated large supplies for 1940, gradually forced the price downward from 65 milreis per hectoliter (\$3.94 per 112 pounds), unshelled, in January to 35 (\$2.12) in early May. This drop of about 46 percent failed to bring any increased interest on the part of American buyers who, according to reports, had been following a cautious buying policy during the first quarter of the year. Prices leveled off at 41 milreis (\$2.48) in April, and a slight improvement in the United Kingdom and United States demand was noted. Effective May 1, however, Brazil nuts were placed under the wartime license system of the United Kingdom, with which the drop to 22 milreis (about \$1.33) is associated. As an assistance measure, the Government of Pará, in a decree effective March 25, 1940, reduced the State Public Domain Tax on Brazil nuts from 7 to 4 percent until the price again reaches 55 milreis per hectoliter (about \$3.33 per 112 pounds).

At the time the British wartime restriction was placed on Brazil nuts, British buyers were reported to have on hand some 1,120 short tons, unshelled, which, it is understood, they are petitioning the British Government for permission to ship. Exports to Britain up to May 1 were reported to have approximated 4,500 tons of unshelled and 20 tons of shelled.

Brazilian trade sources hope that total exports to the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom in 1940 will amount to 19,500 short tons of unshelled and 5,250 of shelled. Since the British market is closed for the present, it appears that 15,000 short tons of unshelled and 5,200 of shelled are available to be shipped to the United States and Canada. The small

quantity normally going to Canada is insignificant, and the bulk of the exports, therefore, may be considered as potential imports into the United States. It is reported that on May 1, United States buyers had contracted for about 3,900 tons, unshelled basis, for later delivery.

OILSEEDS BECOME MORE IMPORTANT IN BRAZIL

In recent years the production of oils and oilseeds in Brazil has increased greatly, and these products are assuming an important place in the Brazilian export trade, according to a report from American Vice Consul Philip P. Williams at Rio de Janeiro. While the potential resources are abundant, the lack of organization and adequate means of communication with interior points presents a serious problem in the development of supplies. Many of the plants bearing oilseeds have not been thoroughly explored, but an increasing interest in them is being evidenced as a result of the war, foreign demand, and higher prices, as well as the expansion of domestic industries. The United States is an important market for some of the oilseeds, such as babassu, castor beans, and oiticica.

Babassu nuts

The babassu palm tree is found in several States in Brazil and is grown so extensively that if all trees were in a productive state the annual harvest would be around 330 million short tons of nuts, with a possible output of 165 million tons of oil. These figures are important only as an indication of the possibilities of the industry, as it is estimated that only 30 percent of the palms have reached the productive age. Actual figures show a comparatively small quantity of nuts harvested. Production of nuts in 1938 was 51,000 short tons compared with 33,000 tons in 1935, while the production of oil declined from 12 million pounds in 1936 to 1.0 million in 1938.

BRAZIL: Exports of babassu nuts, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	66,632	48,369	66,036	106,878
Denmark.....	674	-	-	132
Germany.....	314	-	-	224
Great Britain.....	-	120	221	-
Netherlands.....	111	-	-	-
Norway.....	83	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	332	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	441
Total.....	67,814	48,489	66,589	107,675

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

Exports of babassú nuts show an increase of 59 percent from 1936 to 1939, and shipments of oil more than doubled during the same period. Small quantities of cake and meal were also exported, principally to Belgium and Germany. Practically all of the nuts and oil were shipped to the United States. Brazilian export figures show only 640,000 pounds of oil to this country in 1939. The oil is suitable for the manufacture of soap, lubricants, cosmetics, medicinal supplies, and cooking compounds.

BRAZIL: Exports of babassú cake and meal, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany.....	3,462	595	1,357	1,725
Belgium.....	5,719	6,419	6,627	3,353
Great Britain.....	33	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	38	-	341
Norway.....	-	-	55	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	212	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	386
Total.....	9,214	7,052	8,251	5,805

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

Castor beans

The demand for vegetable oils during the World War created an interest in the cultivation of castor beans in Brazil. Production figures for the earlier years are not available as, in addition to the cultivated crop, a large volume grows wild. When prices are favorable a much larger quantity of wild castor beans is harvested.

Exports have increased rapidly since the early twenties; in 1923 only 17 million pounds of beans and 39,000 pounds of oil were shipped from Brazilian ports, while the 1936-1939 average amounted to 261 million pounds for beans and 726,000 pounds for oil.

BRAZIL: Exports of castor beans, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	128,334	142,238	116,458	173,590
Belgium.....	34,075	50,681	32,136	12,347
Italy.....	13,380	23,468	6,847	15,985
France.....	26,429	20,132	34,771	20,602
Great Britain.....	22,245	20,889	51,718	21,585
Others.....	529	6,960	35,571	32,067
Total.....	224,992	264,368	277,501	276,176

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

Cottonseed

During the past few years the cotton industry has been increasingly important in Brazil. Production of seed from 1936 to 1939 averaged 2,086 million pounds, a small amount of which was exported as seed. In 1938, production of oil was 100 million pounds and exports amounted to 69 million, of which about 81 percent went to the United States. The 1936-1938 average production of oil was 98 million pounds.

Eleven mills operating in Brazil have a crushing capacity of 4 million pounds of seed a day. The oil is usually exported in a semirefined state. Europe has been a heavy purchaser of oil, while the Scandinavian countries, especially Denmark, were important buyers of cottonseed cake and meal.

BRAZIL: Exports of cottonseed oil, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	45,598	43,131	55,556	31,636
Germany.....	2,167	2,147	3,274	882
Great Britain.....	1,417	1,008	8,529	11,460
Belgium.....	648	725	785	489
Netherlands.....	1,586	432	778	2,070
Others.....	4	714	24	4,661
Total.....	51,420	48,157	68,946	51,198

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL: Exports of cottonseed, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Great Britain.....	174,825	138,264	125,051	115,238
Germany.....	1,378	4,897	10,097	4,718
Belgium.....	1,446	1,294	677	-
Netherlands.....	110	441	-	-
United States.....	-	44	-	-
Others.....	2,912	-	-	2,186
Total.....	180,671	144,940	135,825	122,142

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

Flaxseed

Linseed oil is produced to some extent in southern Brazil but not in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements; the average

production for 1936-1938 was only 11 million pounds. Linseed cake and meal exports averaged 27 million pounds from 1936 to 1939. All shipments were to European countries.

Oiticica

This oil has become outstanding in Brazil and has an important place in the export trade. It is an excellent drying oil and is used to replace tung oil in the paint and varnish industry. Production amounted to 29 million pounds in 1938 compared with 11 million in 1936.

The oiticica tree grows wild in the northeastern States of Brazil and produces nuts resembling the pecan. The trees blossom in September; the nuts ripen in January, and are collected from then until the end of April. The average yield of a good tree is about 1,000 pounds of nuts yearly. There are probably a million or more trees in the northern States. The kernel of the nut yields approximately 60 percent of oil.

The United States is the largest purchaser of this oil. The Brazilian Government prohibits the export of oiticica seeds and has enacted other laws to protect the industry.

BRAZIL: Exports of oiticica oil, 1936-1939

Country of destination	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	4,239	2,500	6,803	18,891
Germany.....	1,792	320	119	498
Netherlands.....	282	276	520	90
Great Britain.....	271	175	329	589
Others.....	675	82	423	399
Total.....	7,259	3,353	8,194	20,467

American consulate, Rio de Janeiro.

Soybeans

Soybeans are cultivated to a limited extent in Brazil. Japanese colonists introduced the plant about 20 years ago for use in fertilizing rice fields and feeding cattle. Area and production figures are not available. Small quantities of beans were exported from 1930 to 1933, mainly to Germany; in 1934 this trade ceased and was not resumed until 1937 when 14,000 pounds were shipped to Germany. In 1938 the total exports of 100,000 pounds went to Belgium, while in 1939 there was a decided increase amounting to 782,000 pounds. Shipments were made to the following countries: Germany, 19 percent; Denmark, 29 percent; and the Netherlands, 52 percent.

LIVERPOOL MARKET CONDITIONS FOR PORK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Bacon was in good demand in the Liverpool market around the middle of May. Supplies were fairly plentiful with good reserves in store, according to a report of the American consulate at Liverpool. Receipts from Canada and Ireland continued large. Some parcels from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania helped to replace Baltic supplies, which had been cut off, and further supplies from that source were expected; but the recent entrance of Italy into the war has now cut off that source of supply, at least temporarily.

In anticipation of reduced future supplies, the Food Ministry changed the weekly bacon ration from 3 ounces to 4 ounces per week per person effective June 10. This is about half of normal consumption. The controlled prices of bacon and hams to wholesalers for different types were reported as unchanged. (See table on following page.)

As compared with bacon, supplies of hams were scarce. Shipments from the United States had ceased, as import licenses were not being granted. Arrivals from Canada were fair but not sufficient to replace customary supplies from the United States. The summer trade will be obliged to resort to stocks of canned hams, according to the consular report.

English refined lard was reported to be in good demand at 80 to 85 shillings per hundredweight (\$14.37 to \$15.27 per 100 pounds). The difficulty in obtaining any prime steamed lard, except at advanced prices, reacted to boost refined lard to higher levels, but demand remained good.

The weekly butter ration was reduced from 8 ounces per person to 4 ounces effective June 3. As a matter of fact, the ration of 8 ounces had not been fully utilized and supplies were accumulating. Estimates of consumption vary from 4 to 6 ounces. The demand was for cheaper margarine. The maximum price of butter also remained unchanged at 143 shillings per hundred weight (\$25.69 per 100 pounds) to wholesalers. In 1938 approximately half of the butter imported was from New Zealand, Australia, and Canada, the first two contributing the bulk.

The decision to allow only white cheese to be made in the United Kingdom upset the market somewhat, but as soon as consumers understood that this was the case, demand became normal. The supply of English cheese will be small in quantity as farmers have contracted the milk elsewhere. Supplies will be mainly from Empire sources, especially New Zealand and Australia, from which countries about 64 percent of imports came in 1938.

Despite the fact that the Scandinavian countries (principally Denmark), the Baltic countries, the Netherlands, and Poland were important sources of supply for livestock products to the United Kingdom, the

foresight of the Ministry of Food in making agreements with Empire sources for supplies minimizes to some extent the danger of an acute shortage, at least for some time to come, providing shipping lanes remain open.

In 1938, 45 percent of the cured pork imported into the United Kingdom came from Denmark alone, and 65 percent from the three Scandinavian countries, Finland, the Baltic States, the Netherlands, and Poland, whereas in the same year 25 percent of the butter imported came from Denmark and 48 percent from the nine countries combined.

These countries were also important suppliers of eggs in shell - Denmark furnishing 34 percent of total imports and the nine countries 70 percent of the total.

The nearby European countries were considerably less important as suppliers of lard and cheese to the United Kingdom, as the United States supplied 76 percent of the lard and New Zealand, Australia, and Canada 87 percent of the cheese.

UNITED KINGDOM: Maximum prices to wholesalers for bacon and hams, May 20, 1940, with comparison

Item	British currency per hundredweight		United States currency per 100 pounds	
	Jan. 8, 1940	In effect	Jan. 8, 1940	In effect
	<u>a/</u>	May 20 <u>b/</u>	<u>a/</u>	May 20 <u>b/</u>
	Shillings	Shillings	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Bacon</u>				
Wiltshire cut sides.....	125	113.50	22.46	20.39
Three quarters.....	<u>c/</u>	121.50	<u>c/</u>	21.83
Spencers and Cumberlands.....	<u>c/</u>	111.50	<u>c/</u>	20.03
Middles.....	140	122.50	22.01	22.01
Backs (cut in the U.K.).....	<u>c/</u>	141.50	<u>c/</u>	25.42
Backs (cut outside the U.K.)..	<u>c/</u>	131.50	<u>c/</u>	23.63
Streaks.....	<u>c/</u>	84.50	<u>c/</u>	15.18
Clear bellies.....	100	89.50	17.97	16.08
Fore ends or square shoulders.	93	92.50	16.71	16.92
Fore hocks.....	<u>c/</u>	70.50	<u>c/</u>	12.67
<u>Hams</u>				
Picnics.....	68	70.50	12.22	12.67
Green (short cut).....	131	118.50	23.54	21.29
Smoked.....	142	128.50	25.52	23.09

Converted to United States dollars at official British rate of exchange.

a/ Prices effective January 8, 1940.

b/ Prices became effective February 5, 1940.

c/ First reported on February 5, 1940.

STOCKS OF WOOL IN URUGUAY SMALLER THAN A YEAR AGO

Stocks of wool of the 1939-40 clip still remaining for export on April 30, 1940, are reported by the Mercantile Exchange of Montevideo (Camara Mercantil de Productos de Pais) at 47 million pounds, a reduction of approximately 35 percent as compared with a year ago. The smaller stocks on hand may be attributed to two things - a smaller available supply for disposal this season as compared with last and increased exports.

Exports for the first 8 months of the season ended May 31, 1940, amounted to 90 million pounds compared with 82 million pounds a year earlier, an increase of 10 percent. Converting scoured wool to a grease equivalent, total exports of grease wool reached 102 million pounds, or 78 percent of estimated total available supplies for the entire season.

URUGUAY: Shipments of wool in the 1938-39
and 1939-40 seasons through May

Country of destination	October 1-May 31	
	1938-39	1939-40
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	7,156	27,289
United Kingdom.....	8,796	987
Belgium.....	4,962	3,537
Netherlands.....	3,823	13,552
Total Low Countries.....	8,785	17,089
Sweden.....	2,110	12,474
Denmark.....	834	1,261
Norway.....	18	290
Total Scandinavian countries	2,962	14,025
Germany.....	28,014	4,416
Italy.....	12,384	13,304
Switzerland.....	-	5,633
Japan.....	1,385	4,357
Others.....	a/ 12,589	2,862
Total.....	82,041	89,962

Information from trade sources furnished by American agricultural attache, Buenos Aires. a/ Poland and Czechoslovakia took 6,282,000 pounds of this.

It was estimated that the quantity sold by April 30 represented 83 percent of the clip. Shipments have been somewhat delayed as a result of the increased demand for shipping space for food products caused by the war. The more recent developments of the war will probably prevent future shipments of wool already sold to the Scandinavian and Low Countries. No shipments were made to the former in May and only 300,000 pounds to Belgium. In the early part of the season, between 15 and 20 million pounds had been sold to those countries. Exports to the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, and the Netherlands through May 31 totaled 31 million pounds, or almost three times as much as was shipped to those countries in the corresponding period last year.

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The United States has been the largest single supporter of the Uruguayan wool market so far this season, taking a little over 30 percent of the total; shipments averaged around 5 million pounds monthly in December, January, and February, but fell to only 2 million pounds in March, 3 million in April, and to only 400,000 pounds in May. Only small quantities of Uruguayan wool have been shipped this season to the United Kingdom and Germany. Domestic consumption in Uruguay averages around 6 million pounds annually.

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, JULY-APRIL 1939-40

April trade figures make the farm-export picture look even more unfavorable than during preceding months, while they continue to show some rise of farm imports over last year's low levels.

Exports

The value of United States exports of all agricultural commodities during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year was 10 percent higher than during the first 10 months of last year but was 13 percent below the same months of 1937-38. The increase over last year was due largely to doubled exports of cotton - the major item in the trade. The total of all other agricultural items showed a considerable decline (23 percent in value and 28 percent in quantity) from last year's level.

This was in sharp contrast to the unusually high level maintained by United States exports of nonagricultural commodities. Increases were largely in those items of export to belligerent countries which, by their nature, are closely associated with the conduct of war. There was also some increase in the trade with countries, particularly those of Latin America, where there now is less intensive competition from the belligerents than formerly.

Among the agricultural exports, on the other hand, a large number of the leading items were at low levels in April. As can be seen from the table on pages 795 and 796, there were much less than average shipments of wheat, lard, hams, tobacco, apples, pears, oranges, prunes, and raisins, to name only the principal commodities. Even cotton and soybean exports, which have been large in most of the past 7 months, were down in April. Cotton exports during April were the lowest of any month since last August. They were about 50 percent of the February level and, though substantially above April 1939, were about 12 percent below the average April level for the 10 years preceding that.

Exports of bacon and sides during April, although approximately three times their quantity during March, were about 27 percent less than the monthly average for the period from July to February of this year.

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Had it not been for the unusually large takings by France during April, the total exports for this month would have been about 25 percent less than during March. Prior to April, in the current fiscal year, France took no bacon and sides whatever from the United States, and during the whole of the fiscal year, 1938-39, took only 45 thousand pounds. Their takings during April of this year, however, amounted to more than 1.3 million pounds.

There were no shipments of hams and shoulders to the United Kingdom during March and April. Since the United Kingdom is our only important foreign market for this commodity, total United States exports for these 2 months, were almost negligible. Exports during March decreased 85 percent from the monthly average for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year. April figures were only slightly changed from those for March.

An unusually large reduction in the exports of pears has resulted from the war in Europe. The figure for the season thus far is 46 percent below that for the corresponding period last year. Exports to the United Kingdom alone were reduced by more than 1 million boxes, while France, our second largest market last year, has taken none at all this year. Exports to the Netherlands were decreased by 96 percent as compared with last year. Canadian imports were almost doubled over last year's level, but this represents the only important market that did not show considerable decrease. The export decline was accompanied by an increase in our relatively small pear imports. (See table on following page.)

Imports

Imports of agricultural products into the United States during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year were 27 percent higher than during the corresponding months of last year. The increase was considerably greater for the (complementary) group of agricultural commodities of a type not produced commercially in the United States nor used to a significant extent to supplement domestic supplies of that type of commodity than it was for other (supplementary) agricultural commodities. Among the former, particularly great increases took place in imports of wool, free in bond (52 percent), tea (25 percent), Manila fiber (93 percent), sisal and henequen fiber (49 percent), and crude rubber (75 percent). Raw silk decreased 12 percent in quantity but increased 47 percent in value.

The group of agricultural imports that supplement domestic supplies of United States farm products were 19 percent higher during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year than in the corresponding months of 1938-39. The increase, amounting to 74 million dollars, was to have been expected in view of the improvement in domestic economic activity. The greatest changes from last year took place in imports of sugar, dutiable wool, hides and skins, and feeds and fodders.

A relatively small item, but one of interest because it happens to reflect a basic economic problem of inter-American relations, is pears.

United States exports of pears increased steadily during the 5 years preceding the outbreak of the present war in Europe. They were 70 percent higher in 1938-39 than in 1934-35. Meanwhile, small amounts of pears began to be sent into the United States from Argentina. The war has tended to cut off our export market and, indirectly, to increase the pressure of the Argentine surplus for entry into this country. As a result, import figures for the first 10 months (May and June imports are ordinarily almost negligible) of the current fiscal year show an increase of 125 percent over last year and 314 percent over the yearly average for the 5 years, 1934-35 to 1938-39, while exports, as mentioned above, were reduced nearly one-half. This is shown in the following table:

UNITED STATES: Summary of foreign trade in pears,
July-April 1939-40, with comparisons
(In boxes of 46 pounds)

Year (July-June)	Imports	Exports	Net exports
Average -	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1930-31 to 1933-34.....	a/	2,480	2,480
1934-35 to 1937-38.....	34	2,668	2,634
Annual -			
1937-38.....	45	2,929	2,884
1938-39.....	92	3,717	3,625
July-April -			
1938-39.....	84	3,708	3,624
1939-40.....	189	2,012	1,823

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports,
adjusted for seasonal variation, April 1940, with comparisons
(July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	March	April	July-April average a/
	1939:1940	1938:1939	1940:1938-39:1939-40
All commodities.....	69:	68:	93: 55: 61: 67 : 79
Cotton fiber, including linters....	54:	74:	80: 38: 73: 48 : 88
All commodities, except cotton....	92:	66:	116: 78: 55: 92 : 66
Tobacco, unmanufactured b/.....	145:	107:	92: 69: 51: 132 : 83
Fruits.....	334:	143:	445: 477: 172: 342 : 193
Grain and grain products.....	141:	90:	217: 105: 54: 128 : 68
Wheat, including flour.....	155:	95:	113: 126: 51: 105 : 56
Cured pork c/	23:	4:	16: 20: 8: 20 : 20
Lard d/	48:	44:	41: 46: 50: 48 : 58

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Based on monthly index numbers not adjusted for seasonal variations.

b/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. c/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders and sides. d/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes neutral lard.

UNITED STATES: Summary of the value of foreign trade in agricultural products, July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity	July - April a/			
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-40 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products -				
<u>Exports</u>	612,828	672,572	+59,744	+10
<u>Imports</u> (supplementary) b/.....	396,995	470,517	+73,522	+19
<u>Exports</u> (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities.....	2,405,103	3,083,988	+678,885	+28
Agricultural.....	612,828	672,572	+59,744	+10
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	164,607	326,337	+161,730	+98
Agricultural, other than cotton.....	448,221	346,235	-101,986	-23
Principal fruits and fruit prep... ..	78,828	57,143	-21,685	-28
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	136,956	56,293	-80,663	-59
Grains and flours.....	122,101	70,022	-52,079	-43
Cottonseed & linseed cake and meal	6,421	6,332	-89	-1
Pork and lard.....	30,427	33,960	+3,533	+12
Other agricultural products.....	73,488	122,485	+48,997	+67
<u>Imports</u> (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities.....	1,706,288	2,038,539	+332,251	+19
Supplementary agricultural b/.....	396,995	470,517	+73,522	+19
Sugar, excluding beet.....	85,620	113,236	+27,616	+32
Principal vegetable oils, expressed.	38,139	36,614	-1,525	-4
Hides and skins.....	34,281	41,140	+6,859	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	30,738	30,409	-329	-1
Flaxseed.....	18,446	14,054	-4,392	-24
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free in bond....	13,659	33,654	+19,995	+146
Cattle, dutiable.....	14,079	14,195	+116	+1
Nuts and preparations.....	12,282	11,995	-287	-2
Cheese.....	9,975	10,776	+801	+8
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	6,992	8,353	+1,361	+19
Beef, canned, including corned.....	6,508	7,264	+756	+12
Molasses.....	6,531	7,828	+1,297	+20
Principal feeds and fodders.....	4,433	9,313	+4,880	+110
Other supplementary agricultural....	115,312	131,686	+16,374	+14
Percentage -				
Supplementary agricultural imports				
of agricultural exports.....	65	70		
Agricultural exports of total exports.	25	22		
Supplementary agricultural imports				
of total imports.....	23	23		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to June 5, 1940.

b/ See note g/, page 807.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly July 1938 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi- ties	Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri. excl. cotton	commodi- ties	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
<u>Monthly average</u>								
1928-29.....	440.3	153.9	72.4	81.5	357.7	181.5	85.9	95.6
1929-30.....	384.8	124.7	55.9	68.8	320.7	158.3	74.1	84.2
1930-31.....	252.6	86.5	35.4	51.1	202.7	96.8	42.7	54.1
1931-32.....	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33.....	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34.....	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35.....	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36.....	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37.....	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38.....	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39.....	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
<u>1938-39-</u>								
July.....	224.9	53.1	10.5	42.6	147.8	70.9	38.3	32.6
August.....	228.3	61.6	10.7	50.9	171.0	80.4	41.5	38.9
September.....	243.6	75.2	20.5	54.7	172.9	83.8	42.6	41.2
October.....	274.1	86.9	24.0	62.9	178.4	83.0	42.3	40.7
November.....	249.8	73.6	25.0	48.6	171.7	82.2	37.6	44.6
December.....	266.4	64.3	19.0	45.3	165.4	78.6	32.6	46.0
January.....	210.3	54.7	15.0	39.7	169.4	84.0	37.5	46.5
February.....	216.2	50.7	13.7	37.0	152.6	74.8	35.5	39.3
March.....	264.0	55.0	17.0	38.0	191.3	96.5	45.5	51.0
April.....	227.6	37.6	9.2	28.4	185.9	83.2	43.6	39.6
May.....	246.1	40.0	7.5	32.5	194.2	93.2	45.0	48.2
June.....	233.5	30.1	6.2	23.9	178.4	87.9	44.1	43.8
<u>1939-40 Prel.-</u>								
July.....	226.7	31.2	6.0	25.2	170.4	83.8	44.2	39.6
August.....	247.4	44.2	11.6	32.6	180.2	89.8	44.0	45.8
September.....	283.8	74.4	35.4	39.0	199.4	101.4	50.1	51.3
October.....	323.1	95.8	47.2	48.6	207.1	102.5	43.7	58.8
November.....	286.8	63.9	30.6	33.3	214.5	101.4	43.0	58.4
December.....	357.2	77.5	43.7	33.8	232.7	119.3	49.7	69.6
January.....	360.0	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February.....	338.9	80.3	44.3	36.0	189.8	100.1	50.3	49.8
March.....	344.6	60.5	26.6	33.9	206.7	107.7	48.7	59.0
April.....	316.5	47.6	21.1	26.5	203.0	105.7	46.0	59.7

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ General imports prior to 1933-34; subsequently, imports for consumption.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date.

Year and month	Lard incl. neu- tral	Hams and shoul- ders a/	Bacon and sides b/	Cotton, Upland c/	Tobacco leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Tenn. & Ky.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average -						
1928-29	66,602	10,450	10,771	632	34,496	6,609
1929-30	66,995	10,860	11,081	562	35,829	8,032
1930-31	49,702	8,312	4,368	569	36,057	6,859
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	732	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	704	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	681	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	419	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	529	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	475	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	485	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,546	4,894	1,105	297	30,208	3,970
1938-39						
July	12,881	6,656	574	202	8,166	2,754
August	10,842	3,732	1,028	210	31,966	1,194
September	18,790	2,903	1,426	413	53,651	3,703
October	21,071	3,106	1,435	491	69,780	4,451
November	16,009	5,288	1,586	502	45,806	3,801
December	19,198	3,410	1,268	383	47,074	2,374
January	28,520	3,744	1,209	299	22,286	2,018
February	24,483	4,096	1,139	277	29,465	1,759
March	22,157	6,434	1,017	340	26,668	6,151
April	17,531	5,289	830	184	9,883	5,737
May	25,303	6,799	937	148	11,584	8,201
June	22,682	7,265	818	119	6,051	5,494
1939-40-Preliminary						
July	25,339	7,920	1,984	112	10,161	1,236
August	22,848	5,132	1,038	212	28,412	974
September	24,693	2,983	1,465	688	36,038	4,225
October	19,091	2,029	1,060	926	20,431	2,546
November	25,706	2,131	908	604	22,137	1,845
December	18,917	4,056	3,956	838	22,862	1,526
January	27,988	6,299	6,146	1,068	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	766	13,540	1,458
March	20,654	654	574	447	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	355	9,707	4,042

Continued -

UNITED STATES EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh d/	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29	8,593	1,754	6,904	352	18,480	22,754
1929-30	7,681	857	5,169	306	10,725	11,916
1930-31	6,364	1,695	11,222	332	10,425	24,688
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
<u>1938-39</u>						
July	10,844	121	7,952	1,108	6,837	9,983
August	9,900	308	31,487	488	5,781	13,728
September	3,483	1,286	39,054	269	18,275	11,093
October	3,104	1,520	35,740	259	36,517	44,099
November	4,893	1,231	18,454	386	26,718	33,470
December	4,352	1,673	28,467	543	15,566	19,912
January	10,219	2,396	5,370	573	9,607	14,568
February	8,782	1,230	2,175	520	6,390	14,266
March	8,487	1,192	1,341	915	7,236	14,740
April	5,924	634	550	1,385	6,520	14,262
May	10,672	396	300	738	9,828	15,803
June	3,929	83	82	398	3,968	8,108
<u>1939-40-Preliminary</u>						
July	3,019	108	8,944	287	9,922	9,520
August	5,903	286	19,570	292	5,542	8,896
September	2,530	348	14,527	234	15,675	7,507
October	1,701	666	23,916	201	54,703	30,536
November	1,452	701	13,779	260	8,735	14,034
December	597	338	6,640	494	6,769	5,462
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Prior to June 30, 1931, includes Wiltshire sides. b/ Prior to June 30, 1931
excludes Wiltshire sides. c/ Bales of 500 pounds. d/ Includes boxes, baskets,
and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS^a: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date.

Year and month	Cattle, buttable b/	Beef, canned, including corned b/	Hams, shoul- ders and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw c/	Wool b/ d/
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>Monthly average-</u>						
1928-29.....	40	6,099	189	7,051	37,281	9,516
1929-30.....	34	6,874	160	6,522	45,714	9,970
1930-31.....	7	1,373	158	4,831	22,155	3,556
1931-32.....	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33.....	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34.....	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35.....	20	5,791	153	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36.....	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37.....	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38.....	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39.....	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,372	5,497
<u>1938-39-</u>						
July.....	18	7,719	4,219	3,881	14,777	3,300
August.....	18	5,398	3,487	4,042	16,123	3,782
September.....	17	6,336	3,388	4,445	16,659	3,300
October.....	35	7,432	2,309	7,019	19,568	4,737
November.....	54	5,945	3,397	5,925	23,988	4,496
December.....	39	6,819	4,231	4,084	25,501	4,576
January.....	115	4,365	3,737	3,914	32,656	6,334
February.....	69	3,132	3,705	4,425	28,006	5,465
March.....	90	5,707	4,119	4,881	28,638	9,207
April.....	125	8,640	4,750	3,927	25,298	7,109
May.....	62	11,281	4,389	4,353	26,805	7,327
June.....	26	7,879	3,572	3,781	22,400	6,336
<u>1939-40-Preliminary</u>						
July.....	55	8,082	4,481	3,134	22,599	5,544
August.....	43	7,515	4,327	3,435	24,812	5,040
September.....	20	13,055	1,529	5,762	24,117	11,944
October.....	60	8,425	454	11,637	21,173	9,916
November.....	60	4,439	717	6,344	31,305	11,948
December.....	29	3,351	544	3,478	33,151	16,396
January.....	69	8,452	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February.....	38	6,515	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March.....	43	4,782	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April.....	92	4,488	153	4,073	22,601	12,466

Continued -

UNITED STATES IMPORTS a/: Specified agricultural products, monthly average,
1928-29 to 1938-39, and monthly, July 1938 to date -Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. <u>e/</u>	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar <u>f/</u>	Tobacco, unmfd.
			Coconut	Tung		
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1928-29.....	40	1,958	21,441	9,603	396	6,607
1929-30.....	34	1,638	30,883	10,912	303	5,265
1930-31.....	9	651	26,328	8,283	274	6,285
1931-32.....	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33.....	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34.....	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35.....	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36.....	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37.....	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38.....	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39.....	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1938-39-						
July.....	30	927	31,186	12,537	236	10,435
August.....	20	1,288	22,052	9,500	389	6,284
September.....	21	1,346	32,579	8,789	349	5,323
October.....	16	1,381	26,827	6,696	240	6,289
November.....	16	1,565	39,792	11,720	125	5,640
December.....	12	1,474	34,725	7,750	52	4,797
January.....	14	2,111	23,103	7,517	71	5,820
February.....	19	2,248	29,122	4,656	130	5,492
March.....	12	2,031	41,370	5,597	256	6,592
April.....	19	1,416	22,889	9,526	224	4,783
May.....	23	1,155	38,450	5,542	206	7,765
June.....	14	1,802	37,557	6,630	287	6,865
1939-40-Preliminary						
July.....	22	1,123	21,215	6,575	354	6,463
August.....	16	1,511	32,898	4,592	324	7,548
September.....	15	452	10,988	5,713	415	6,491
October.....	23	875	17,774	6,679	210	6,724
November.....	17	682	34,744	3,098	94	8,425
December.....	23	623	26,686	12,593	331	9,478
January.....	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February.....	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March.....	12	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April.....	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ General imports prior to 1933-34 except where otherwise noted; subsequently, imports for consumption. b/ Imports for consumption. c/ Prior to 1933-34, includes a small amount of fish and reptile skins. Beginning January 1, 1936, excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only. d/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for manufacture of carpets, etc. e/ Bales of 478 pounds each. Prior to January 1, 1936, excludes linters, which were not separately classified. f/ Tons of 2,000 pounds each. Excludes beet sugar.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
<u>Animals, live:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No.	3	3	296	310
Hogs.....	No.	b/	2	11	28
Horses.....	No.	1	5	439	862
Mules, asses, and burros.....	No.	2	4	298	706
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,936	2,202	545	660
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	632	952	128	207
Other cheese.....	Lb.	609	416	122	92
Total cheese.....	Lb.	1,241	1,368	250	299
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	44	52	37	41
Condensed.....	Lb.	2,191	2,678	231	281
Dried.....	Lb.	7,569	6,576	1,659	1,941
Evaporated	Lb.	19,755	27,405	1,300	1,908
Infants' foods, malted, etc....	Lb.	3,375	3,619	1,127	1,284
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.	1,883	3,030	544	726
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	4,617	6,538	794	1,038
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	5,279	7,506	487	647
Canned beef, incl. corned....	Lb.	1,575	1,178	518	359
Total beef and veal.....	Lb.	11,471	15,222	1,799	2,044
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen.....	Lb.	10,145	50,739	1,417	5,198
Bacon.....	Lb.	8,750	12,658	1,049	1,326
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	44,659	35,348	8,326	6,096
Sides, Cumberland and Wilt...	Lb.	2,761	8,953	425	1,199
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	10,689	17,020	1,026	1,567
Canned.....	Lb.	7,490	8,732	2,652	2,613
Total pork.....	Lb.	84,494	133,450	14,895	17,999
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	382	575	69	79
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,608	1,815	356	364
Sausage-					
Canned.....	Lb.	1,304	1,507	363	436
Other sausage.....	Lb.	1,065	1,234	228	259
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured.....	Lb.	18,200	19,596	2,252	1,966
Canned, incl. canned poultry.	Lb.	1,430	2,195	275	425
Total meats.....	Lb.	119,954	175,594	20,237	23,572

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes.	Lb.	42	44	81	79
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	14,926	14,141	3,793	5,337
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral.....	Lb.	191,485	229,219	15,532	15,961
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	3,689	3,312	327	325
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	2,179	4,481	188	437
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	1,195	4,304	87	456
Tallow.....	Lb.	980	1,769	66	118
Other animal oils and fats.....	Lb.	3,207	18,745	291	1,434
Total animal oils and fats...	Lb.	202,735	262,430	16,491	18,731
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton (500 lb.).....	Bale	3,336	3,125	161,868	321,212
Linters (500 lb.).....	Bale	235	366	2,739	5,125
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets.....	Bskt.	1,344	137	2,023	202
Apples in boxes.....	Box	7,333	2,156	9,756	3,067
Apples in barrels.....	Bbl.	972	273	2,842	858
Grapefruit.....	Box	1,049	724	1,678	1,088
Lemons.....	Box	637	518	1,743	1,565
Oranges.....	Box	6,445	3,378	11,319	6,767
Grapes.....	Lb.	79,681	59,594	3,647	2,168
Pears.....	Lb.	170,589	92,542	5,921	3,104
Dried-					
Apples.....	Lb.	29,817	16,573	2,165	1,269
Apricots.....	Lb.	27,862	31,477	3,115	3,435
Prunes.....	Lb.	190,121	114,416	8,017	5,510
Raisins.....	Lb.	139,448	124,196	6,789	5,912
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce.....	Lb.	12,800	12,848	560	558
Apricots.....	Lb.	30,998	32,968	2,012	2,228
Fruits for salad.....	Lb.	40,022	45,965	3,873	4,804
Grapefruit.....	Lb.	35,321	48,705	1,917	3,023
Peaches.....	Lb.	68,224	85,760	5,365	5,446
Pears.....	Lb.	72,103	61,414	4,749	4,608
Pineapples.....	Lb.	17,262	19,634	1,337	1,531
Nuts:					
Pecans.....	Lb.	3,173	2,187	488	390
Walnuts.....	Lb.	12,493	7,512	1,648	836

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	10,406	3,457	5,731	2,197
Buckwheat, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	145	599	94	555
Corn and corn meal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	65,165	29,688	39,650	19,329
Corn meal (196 lb.)	Bbl.	95	118	324	420
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	65,547	30,160	39,974	19,749
Malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	72	792	99	933
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	3,983	184	1,162	130
Oatmeal	Lb.	17,181	18,845	1,411	1,378
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	4,942	1,231	2,573	1,508
Rice- <u>c/</u>					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	16,026	7,443	269	127
Milled, including brown, etc...	Lb.	274,212	240,733	7,556	7,393
Broken, flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	6,755	969	128	24
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	784	616	444	565
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	69,987	22,777	47,067	15,905
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
Wholly of U.S. wheat	Bbl.	3,607	4,137	11,601	14,238
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,608	1,698	6,565	6,828
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	5,215	5,835	18,166	21,066
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	94,498	50,200	65,233	36,971
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L. ton	17	6	491	190
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	199	180	5,930	6,142
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil, edible	Lb.	1,509	12,499	87	793
Coconut oil, inedible	Lb.	5,628	17,546	176	713
Corn oil	Lb.	95	138	12	20
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	160	4,763	9	316
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	3,023	12,222	273	1,010
Linseed oil	Lb.	711	3,708	72	371
Soybean oil	Lb.	5,164	13,922	370	1,049
Vegetable soap stock	Lb.	6,279	11,435	301	432
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	170,353	710,747	2,228	12,486
Other oilseeds	Lb.	10,318	4,239	339	135
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	56	150	2,324	9,423

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	344,865	218,319	124,329	46,602
Burley	Lb.	9,045	10,346	1,959	2,105
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee	Lb.	33,941	21,728	4,900	3,074
Dark Virginia	Lb.	8,168	5,879	1,890	1,328
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	3,815	4,529	863	1,047
Green River	Lb.	2,641	509	627	72
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	831	2,521	69	214
Black fat, water baler, & dk. Af.	Lb.	6,180	6,062	1,190	1,220
Cigar leaf	Lb.	2,466	506	588	265
Perique	Lb.	163	68	72	30
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	412,115	270,467	136,487	55,957
Tobacco, other than leaf:					
Trimmings and scrap	Lb.	1,130	783	84	59
Stems	Lb.	18,866	17,524	385	277
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (incl. snap beans) ..	Lb.	4,059	2,989	204	180
Beans, dried	Lb.	16,826	69,585	592	2,907
Onions	Lb.	37,963	46,876	710	628
Peas, green	Lb.	1,262	1,168	73	72
Peas, dried	Lb.	10,531	29,100	321	1,461
Peppers	Lb.	459	333	29	23
Potatoes	Lb.	107,008	119,114	1,231	1,786
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	7,265	8,630	273	296
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	35,439	87,674	3,020	5,358
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	163,831	180,728	3,496	4,912
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup)	Lb.	33,388	98,868	873	2,795
Hops	Lb.	3,984	7,071	891	2,421
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	3,768	4,958	1,482	1,613
Total principal agricultural products				577,774	625,318
Other agricultural products				35,054	47,254
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				612,828	672,572
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				2,405,103	3,083,988

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to June 5, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "broken, flour, and meal."

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ...	No.	b/ 65	73	b/ 921	1,059
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	c/ 330	265	c/ 4,046	3,419
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	7	7	435	422
Other cattle	No.	178	165	8,677	9,295
Total cattle (dutiable) ..	No.	580	510	14,079	14,195
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	7	8	702	795
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	50	47	3	3
Horses	No.	5	5	997	1,035
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	933	984	237	229
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	313	23,573	21	1,394
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	10,877	10,646	2,608	2,758
Cheddar	Lb.	1,728	5,508	292	698
Other cheese	Lb.	33,938	31,703	7,075	7,320
Total cheese	Lb.	46,543	47,857	9,975	10,776
Cream	Gal.	1	1	1	1
Milk -					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	513	128	49	7
Dried and malted	Lb.	46	2,718	12	134
Whole, skimmed, and buttermilk	Gal.	8	22	1	4
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	245	228	46	39
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	109	58	39	20
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	204	1,032	52	211
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	646	312	241	80
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	d/	d/	d/	d/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	154	0	17	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Hides and skins, agricultural e/.	Lb.	231,270	265,552	34,281	41,140
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,649	2,139	152	195
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,485	1,771	110	125
Canned, including corned	Lb.	61,493	69,103	6,508	7,264
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	8	112	1	6
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	2,289	1,768	405	333
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	37,344	13,195	9,738	3,531
Pickled, salted, and other ..	Lb.	2,373	1,221	660	386

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and Meat products, Con:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Poultry and game	Lb.	776	506	299	197
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	903	1,703	163	272
Canned, prepared, or preserved .	Lb.	153	91	44	27
Total meats	Lb.	108,473	91,609	18,080	12,336
Sausage casings	Lb.	10,744	14,937	5,642	6,625
Tallow	Lb.	1,062	1,406	37	41
Wool, unmf'd., excl. free in bond ..	Lb.	52,306	140,039	13,659	33,654
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters:					
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	139	145	6,584	7,657
Linters (478 lb.)	Bale	40	55	408	696
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)	Ton	12	12	244	284
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	87	318	1,458	5,536
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	61	87	1,017	1,477
Total bran, shorts, etc.	Ton	148	405	2,475	7,013
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	26	57	185	504
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	86,339	101,297	834	945
Cottonseed	Lb.	10,146	16,544	90	155
Linseed	Lb.	15,061	3,147	208	42
Soybean	Lb.	17,077	16,648	223	235
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	17,691	15,799	174	135
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	146,314	153,435	1,529	1,512
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	3,384	2,656	211	142
Currants	Lb.	3,639	3,097	217	157
Dates	Lb.	44,001	41,845	1,483	1,571
Figs	Lb.	4,684	4,576	321	310
Grapes	Cu.ft.	266	225	358	339
Limes	Lb.	2,309	2,309	50	50
Pineapples-					
Fresh		f/	f/	517	179
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	36,888	56,918	1,666	2,275
Raisins	Lb.	314	242	35	25
Olives, in brine	Gal.	4,840	5,055	3,652	3,893

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
SUPPLEMENTARY					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1	499	d/	195
Barley malt	Lb.	78,313	66,151	1,911	1,375
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	267	397	156	236
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	460	6,494	170	2,463
Oatmeal	Lb.	165	81	15	6
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	469	6,499	185	2,469
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	3,564	2,373	118	90
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	6,535	5,783	200	157
Patna	Lb.	3,440	2,960	118	107
Broken rice	Lb.	36,604	29,059	518	380
Flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	923	905	27	32
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	d/	d/	d/	d/
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	191	14	43	9
Other wheat grain	Bu.	37	55	45	33
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,728	1,880	1,115	1,313
To other countries	Bu.	5,292	6,591	2,997	3,828
Total wheat grain	Bu.	7,248	8,540	4,200	5,133
Wheat flour- (bbl. of 196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	5	21	15	52
Free in bond for export ...	Bbl.	60	37	149	85
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	7,554	8,812	4,364	5,320
Hops	Lb.	8,070	5,900	2,657	2,805
Nuts and preparations		f/	f/	12,282	11,995
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	303,645	274,686	7,889	7,074
Corn oil	Lb.	18,754	4,215	1,028	171
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	61,383	10,514	2,657	366
Linseed oil	Lb.	56	17	3	2
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	53,399	47,863	7,136	6,232
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	26,972	27,763	1,738	1,866
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	3,543	463	127	16
Palm oil	Lb.	228,515	203,502	5,430	4,769
Peanut oil	Lb.	15,783	2,334	589	145
Perilla oil	Lb.	31,354	33,238	1,386	1,576
Rapeseed oil	Lb.	731	1,468	272	546

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY		July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oils, vegetable, Continued:					
Soybean oil	Lb.	1,650	5,138	72	197
Sunflower oil	Lb.	136	0	6	0
Tung oil	Lb.	84,289	72,835	9,806	13,654
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	114,245	160,237	1,785	4,049
Copra	Lb.	400,682	469,562	6,131	7,434
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,788	11,257	18,446	14,054
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	26,515	7,282	373	93
Poppy seed	Lb.	3,278	5,673	562	544
Rapeseed	Lb.	8,864	5,923	239	163
Sesame seed	Lb.	8,495	10,534	308	351
Soybeans.....	Lb.	117	106	3	4
Seeds, except oilseeds.....		f/	f/	4,590	4,169
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)....	Ton	2,071	2,749	85,620	113,236
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption ...	Gal.	145,899	181,937	5,458	6,127
Other molasses	Gal.	6,419	11,559	1,073	1,701
Total molasses	Gal.	152,318	193,496	6,531	7,828
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf	Lb.	52,403	51,907	29,596	28,525
Scrap-					
Product of P.I.	Lb.	3,907	10,888	408	1,077
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	2,354	2,695	643	741
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	2,792	2,049	91	66
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	6,214	5,413	243	177
Green or unripe	Lb.	4,398	4,569	116	123
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried ...	Lb.	6,511	5,651	251	228
Garlic	Lb.	3,262	2,756	116	144
Onions.....	Lb.	2,639	2,905	46	50
Peas, except cow. and chick peas-					
Dried	Lb.	947	1,221	42	31
Green	Lb.	2,070	1,590	101	76
Potatoes, white	Lb.	60,181	92,046	935	1,564
Tapioca, crude, flour and prep. .	Lb.	238,641	314,612	3,186	5,361
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	53,596	78,211	1,140	1,802
Turnips	Lb.	110,170	116,117	790	953
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	701	731	152	161
Peas	Lb.	1,110	239	119	19
Tomatoes	Lb.	60,476	32,625	2,280	1,409

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April 1938-39 and 1939-40-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-April a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Flax, unmanufactured.....	Ton	3	5	1,274	2,430
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	Ton	d/	1	112	213
Jute and jute butts, unmf.....	Ton	29	41	2,646	5,277
Total principal supplementary....				347,656	413,453
Other supplementary.....				49,339	57,064
Total supplementary.....				396,995	470,517
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	45,770	40,486	77,150	113,794
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	108,044	132,273	18,545	28,208
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	46,203	44,010	22,708	23,664
Coffee.....	Lb.	1,636,593	1,704,989	116,259	115,882
Cocoa or cacao beans.....	Lb.	547,630	462,208	22,517	20,587
Tea.....	Lb.	74,090	88,642	15,768	19,695
Spices (excluding supplementary).	Lb.	101,522	83,071	9,191	9,338
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (" ")		f/	f/	7,861	11,268
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Kapok, unmanufactured.....	Ton	7	8	1,985	1,767
Manila, unmanufactured.....	Ton	26	45	2,384	4,612
Sisal and henequen, unmf.	Ton	35	125	6,716	9,993
Rubber, crude:					
Milk of, or latex.....	Lb.	26,342	65,450	4,345	11,797
Guayule.....	Lb.	4,206	5,191	386	506
Other rubber, crude.....	Lb.	732,843	1,091,770	107,056	182,988
Total rubber, crude.....	Lb.	763,391	1,162,411	111,787	195,291
Total principal complementary....				412,871	554,099
Other complementary.....				7,656	10,191
Total complementary g/.....				420,527	564,290
Total supplementary g/.....				396,995	470,517
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.....				817,522	1,034,807
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES...				1,706,288	2,038,539

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to June 5, 1940. b/ Prior to January 1, 1939, less than 175 pounds each;

c/ Prior to January 1, 1939, 175 pounds to 700 pounds each. d/ Less than 500.

e/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," which are reported in pieces only.

f/ Reported in value only. g/ Supplementary (or competitive) agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary (or noncompetitive) agricultural imports include all others.

UNITED STATES: Exports (domestic) of specified agricultural products,
January-April 1939 and 1940 and April 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity exported	Unit	January-April		April	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Pork, cured:					
Bacon and sides	Lb.	4,195	11,200	830	1,776
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	19,564	11,098	5,289	577
Total cured pork	Lb.	23,759	22,298	6,119	2,353
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	92,692	92,624	17,531	18,849
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,757	614	121	7
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	15,274	14,248	1,634	1,424
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	145	120	15	10
Rice- <u>b/</u>					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	9,234	2,930	4,898	1,140
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	112,556	112,507	24,277	28,048
Broken, flour, meal, etc.	Lb.	365	1	188	0
Rye, grain ... (56 lb.)	Bu.	<u>c/</u>	529	<u>c/</u>	90
Wheat-					
Grain ... (60 lb.)	Bu.	33,412	7,575	5,924	1,833
Flour, wholly of United States wheat (196 lb.)	Ebl.	1,826	1,356	616	269
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples <u>d/</u>	Bu.	5,453	664	634	96
Pears	Lb.	9,435	5,165	550	250
Oranges	Box	3,392	1,609	1,385	585
Grapefruit	Box	542	343	168	83
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	11,567	4,455	1,096	210
Apricots	Lb.	3,802	3,607	878	445
Prunes	Lb.	57,836	38,461	14,262	3,743
Raisins	Lb.	29,753	22,849	6,520	2,901
Canned pears	Lb.	24,717	13,520	4,110	3,264
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	88,303	78,280	9,883	9,707
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	15,665	9,376	5,737	4,042
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	14,519	11,638	3,057	2,115
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	118,487	99,294	18,677	15,864
Cotton, excl. linters (500 lb.) ..	Balc	1,114	2,699	187	367

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to June 5, 1940. b/ Beginning January 1, 1940, "screenings" included with "milled, including brown, etc." Prior to that, included with "broken, flour, meal, etc." c/ Less than 500. d/ Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of specified agricultural products,
January-April 1939 and 1940 and April 1939 and 1940 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-April		April	
		1939	1940	1939	1940
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each..	No.	47	36	15	14
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each..	No.	248	145	71	52
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ..	No.	2	2	b/	b/
Other cattle	No.	102	60	39	26
Total cattle (dutiable)	No.	399	243	125	92
Cattle, free (for breeding)...	No.	2	3	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	27	1	4	0
Butter	Lb.	328	422	44	124
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	4,242	2,887	808	1,176
Cheddar	Lb.	827	263	210	67
Other cheese	Lb.	12,079	10,918	2,909	2,830
Total cheese	Lb.	17,148	14,068	3,927	4,073
Eggs and egg products, dried ...	Lb.	321	587	72	97
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc	Lb.	12	b/	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	780	865	158	321
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	21,844	24,236	8,640	4,488
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	680	671	188	197
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	16,312	1,144	4,750	153
Tallow	Lb.	452	361	208	235
Wool, unmanufactured c/.....	Lb.	28,114	79,252	7,109	12,466
Grains:					
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	131	168	48	40
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	457	3,208	279	942
Rye (56 lb.)	Bu.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Wheat d/ (60 lb.)	Bu.	185	56	2	30
Barley malt	Lb.	31,339	20,306	11,287	6,754
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	145,461	251,757	23,285	37,865
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,807	5,992	1,416	1,199
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	116,485	130,382	22,889	34,977
Palm oil	Lb.	101,087	59,718	11,726	14,895
Perilla oil	Lb.	15,105	5,016	2,598	108
Tung oil	Lb.	27,297	33,585	9,526	1,279
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb)	Ton	681	1,021	224	293
Molasses.....	Gal.	66,999	91,588	18,209	21,929

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Corrected to June 5, 1940. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE a/: Cotton acreage by countries,
1927-28 to 1939-40

Year	Turkey	Greece	Bulgaria	Yugoslavia	Rumania	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1927-28....	225,177	36,030	12,731	1,236	b/	275,174
1928-29....	442,556	38,063	13,121	1,486	b/	495,228
1939-30....	330,126	49,919	13,776	2,414	40	396,275
1930-31....	674,089	49,823	13,497	3,227	44	740,680
1931-32....	543,620	45,670	13,675	1,846	210	605,021
1932-33....	386,217	50,045	19,859	2,251	830	459,202
1933-34....	399,393	70,708	50,737	2,026	5,431	528,295
1934-35....	486,093	90,498	46,949	2,992	1,594	628,126
1935-36....	520,398	111,195	38,956	3,373	2,271	726,193
1936-37....	626,801	153,202	76,601	4,473	2,471	863,548
1937-38....	792,541	177,912	124,571	6,956	4,942	1,106,922
1938-39 <u>c/</u> ..	680,143	187,796	135,945	12,355	12,451	1,028,695
1939-40 <u>c/</u> ..	-	190,000	166,000	14,000	17,000	-

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Includes all of Turkey. b/ Comparable data not available. c/ Preliminary.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE a/: Cotton production by countries,
and total imports, 1927-28 to 1939-40
(In bales of 478 pounds)

Year	Turkey	Greece	Bulgaria	Yugo- slavia	Rumania	Total	Gross imports <u>b/</u>
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1927-28....	53,831	12,571	3,457	190	<u>c/</u>	70,049	d/ 60,629
1928-29....	125,758	14,875	3,214	218	<u>c/</u>	144,065	127,738
1929-30....	107,309	15,264	4,180	585	7	127,345	158,262
1930-31....	83,326	16,149	3,751	622	6	103,854	180,187
1931-32....	101,313	13,671	4,144	342	39	119,509	183,008
1932-33....	92,704	21,963	5,005	542	358	121,592	223,924
1933-34....	128,176	31,840	11,046	315	592	171,969	265,890
1934-35....	174,163	36,178	17,987	710	354	229,392	262,200
1935-36....	240,883	48,889	38,742	966	653	330,133	298,728
1936-37....	235,532	58,113	29,518	2,008	1,384	326,555	345,449
1937-38....	298,566	75,639	47,004	3,174	2,306	426,689	376,120
1938-39 <u>e/</u> ..	305,784	67,337	32,039	5,535	3,536	414,231	-
1939-40 <u>e/</u> ..	-	63,000	73,794	-	6,000	-	-

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Includes all of Turkey. b/ Calendar year; includes Hungary. c/ Comparable data not available. d/ No figures available for Turkey and Yugoslavia. e/ Preliminary.

COTTON: Spot price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
May 17, 1940, with comparisons

Description	1940						
	April				May		
	5	12	19	26	3	10	17 a/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>American</u> -							
Middling.....	13.15	13.62	13.57	13.53	13.72	13.65	12.44
Low Middling.....	12.56	13.03	12.98	12.95	13.13	13.06	11.86
<u>Egyptian</u> (Fully Good Fair) -							
Giza 7.....	17.42	17.79	17.58	17.66	18.06	18.30	17.07
Uppers.....	17.42	17.84	17.69	17.64	18.03	18.13	17.01
<u>Brazilian</u> (Fair)-							
North.....	12.90	13.37	13.23	13.20	13.38	13.32	12.11
Sao Paulo.....	13.15	13.62	13.57	13.53	13.72	13.65	12.44
<u>Indian</u> -							
Broach (Fully Good) -	11.42	11.84	11.74	11.79	11.89	11.89	10.72
Central Provinces							
(Superfine)-	11.62	12.04	11.82	11.71	11.81	11.97	10.97
Sind (Fine) -	10.75	11.09	10.98	10.87	10.97	11.14	10.21
<u>Peruvian</u> (Good) -							
Tanguis.....	15.24	15.71	15.66	15.63	15.81	15.75	14.54

Compiled from the Weekly Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Ltd.
Quotations converted from sterling at official rates. a/ Official spot
quotations nominal and unchanged since May 17. This table will not reappear
until quotations are again changed.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1937-38 and 1938-39, and August 1-June 6, 1938-39 and 1939-40 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-June 6	
	1937-38	1938-39	1938-39	1939-40
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	1,630	478	451	1,948
Continental Europe.....	3,049	1,791	1,686	2,438
Total Europe.....	4,679	2,269	2,137	4,386
Japan.....	729	905	859	876
Other countries.....	542	394	347	912
Total.....	5,950	3,568	3,343	6,174
Linters.....	278	206	181	293
Total, excluding linters..	5,672	3,362	3,162	5,881

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

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